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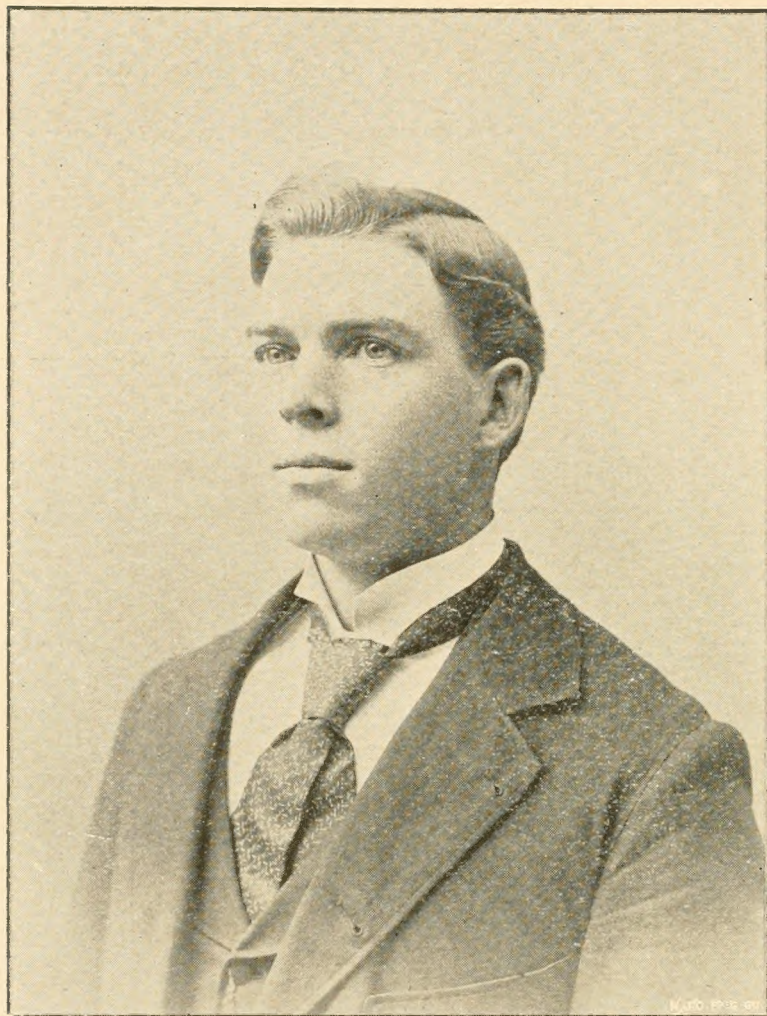
JACOBS

EGGS OF NATIVE
PENNSYLVANIA BIRDS

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Birds

EGGS

OF

NATIVE PENNSYLVANIA BIRDS.

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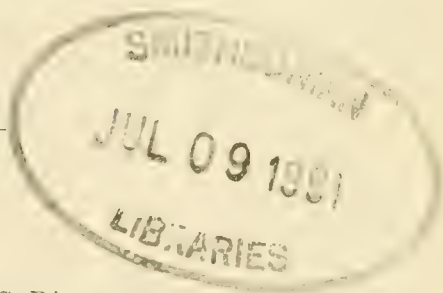
A WORLD'S FAIR COLLECTION,

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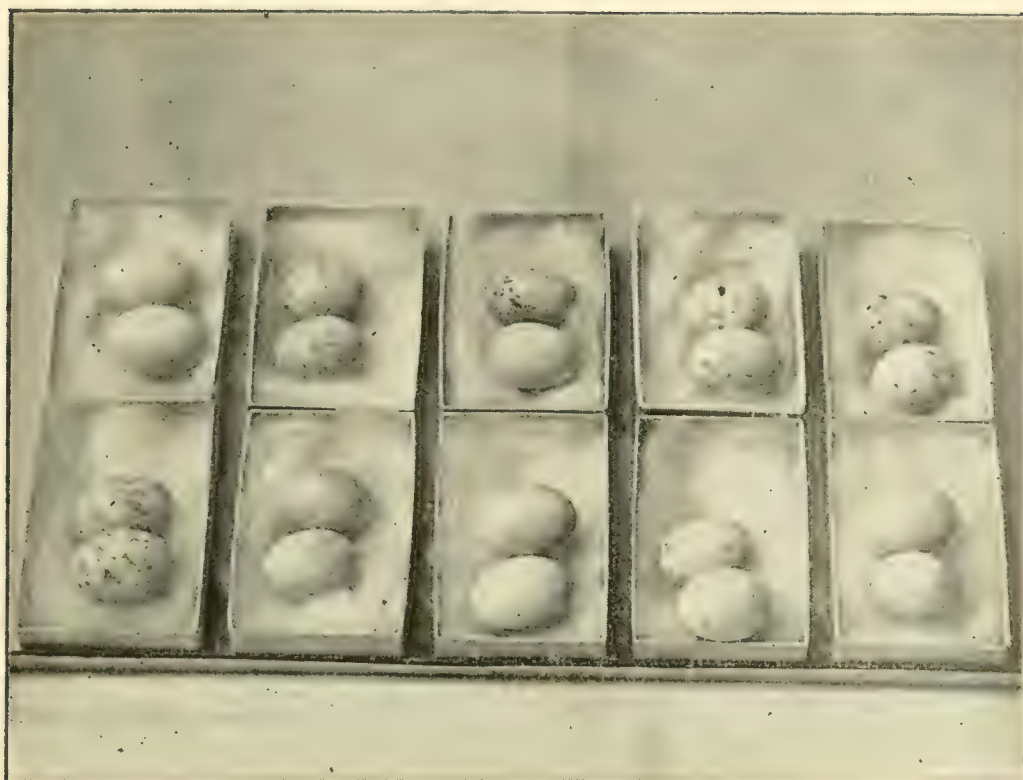
BY

J. WARREN JACOBS, WAYNESBURG, PENN'A.

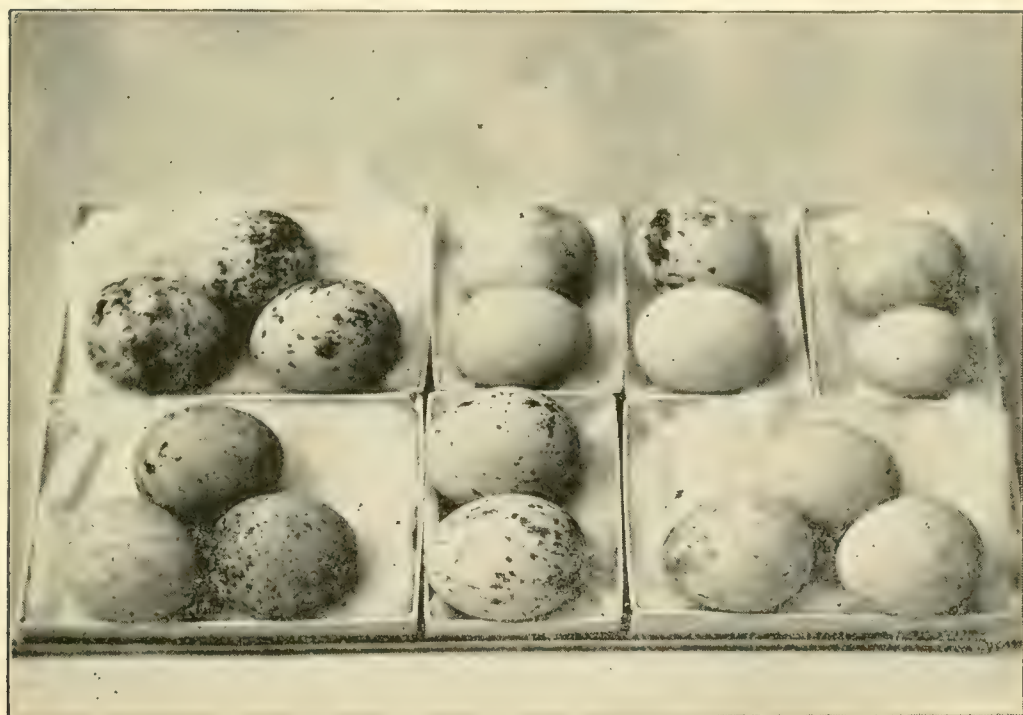
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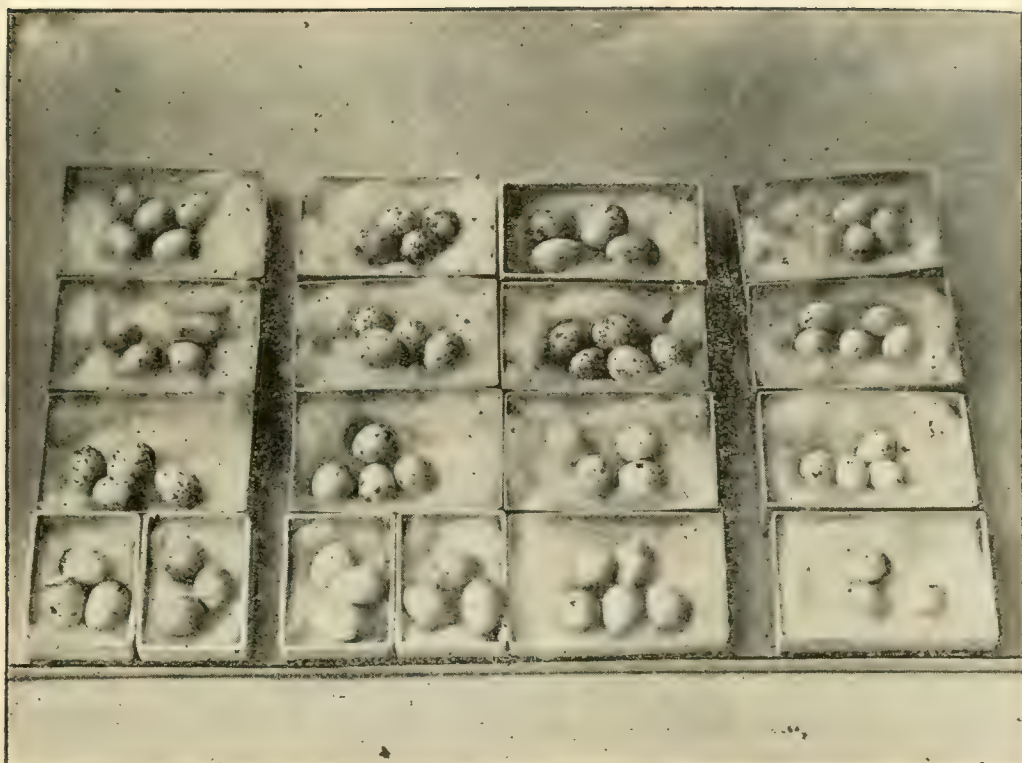
WAYNESBURG, PA.
INDEPENDENT JOB DEPARTMENT.
1895.



Antrostomus vociferus.—**Whip-poor-will.**
Selected from a series of twenty-five sets.



Buteo borealis.—**Red-tailed Hawk.**
Selected from a series of fifty sets.



Helminthophila chrysopetra
Golden-winged Warbler.

Geothlypis formosa
Kentucky Warbler.

Helminthophila chrysopetra
Golden-winged Warbler.



Nest and Eggs of Ruby-throated Hummingbird.
Selected from a series of forty sets.

INTRODUCTION.

Ever since the closing of the Great World's Fair it has been my desire to place in the hands of my ornithological brethren and naturalists generally, a catalogue of Pennsylvania's exhibit of bird's eggs, and after a delay of many months I have compiled this little pamphlet as a memento of the Great Exposition and at the same time give to my friends a correct idea of the extent of the collection, and how it was arranged for exhibition.

In preparing the manuscript for these pages I have made no pretensions of fully detailing the physical features of the state of Pennsylvania, nor of outlining, definitely, the various life zones which effect the distribution of our birds. Upon these subjects I have only touched briefly, leaving the extended descriptions for the more comprehensive works on bird distribution of this region.

For many courtesies favoring the selection of this collection to represent the *Avifauna* of the Keystone State, bringing it so prominently before the World's sight seers at Chicago, I am indebted to Dr. B. H. Warren, State Ornithologist, West Chester, Penna., who was most active in securing the collection for the use of the state, A. B. Farquhar, Executive Commissioner, John A. Woodward, Deputy Executive Commissioner of the Pennsylvania Board of World's Fair Managers, J. B. Richards, traveling agent of the Board, who visited me and inspected the collection prior to the final arrangements and shipment to Chicago. Also Mrs. J. F. Temple, Mrs. W. G. Scott and Mrs. Elizabeth Crawford, local lady commissioners of Greene County.

The plates are produced from original photographs of groups of eggs in this collection and are accompanied by proper explanations.

Waynesburg, Pa.,
Dec. 26, 1895.

J. WARREN JACOBS.

Eggs of Native Pennsylvania Birds.

The favorable situation of the state of Pennsylvania for native and transient bird life becomes apparent when we study the topography and climatic conditions of the territory. The Appalachian Mountain System, here attains its greatest altitude, forming as it does, a great central back bone through which the numerous tributaries of the Delaware and Susquehanna Rivers cut their winding courses. On the southeastern side of the mountains the land falls rapidly to a general slope toward the sea, while on the west and northwest the sloping land draws gradually to the Mississippi Valley and the Great Lakes' Basin. The tributaries of the Ohio river penetrate and have their sources in the western slope.

Being close to the seaboard, a great thoroughfare of bird migration, the eastern section of the state is visited by many wandering seabirds. The mountainous section opens a highway for the more hardy northern species, while the western portion lies in the Mississippi Valley, that unparalleled passage for the migrating forces. Being in proximity to the Great Lakes the northwestern part is visited by inland seabirds, straggling from their breeding grounds in various sections of the region drained by the lakes.

When winter loosens his hold and the warm balmy days foretell the approach of spring, the hills and valleys ring with music as birds arrive from their southern haunts to mingle during the summer with their more hardy relatives who have withstood the severity of the cold. This is a season of great activity in bird life. Many of our winter residents leaving for their nesting grounds in the far north, accompanied by great waves of transients who tarry with us a few days to feed and rest.

As the season advances the great bird stir becomes quiet, and we find ourselves surrounded by numberless birds that are settling down in favorite haunts for their summer homes. These are our native birds, and includes not only migratory species but many varieties which remain with us the year round.

Of the various Life Zones which govern the distribution of the native birds of eastern North America, three extend through

or over a portion of our state. 1st. The Carolinian Zone, lying mainly south of us, occupies a large section of the southeastern and southwestern parts of the state, and is characterized by an abundance of such birds as Tufted Tit, Cardinal, Acadian Flycatcher, Worm-eating Warbler, Yellow-breasted Chat, Louisiana Water-Thrush, Kentucky Warbler, Carolina Wren and Blue-gray Gnatcatcher. 2nd. The Alleghanian Zone, which meets the Carolinian belt in the lower foot hills on the east and west occupies the whole of the Appalachian Mountains—except some of the higher peaks and ranges—and spreads over perhaps two-fifths of the state, including several counties lying west of the mountains. Some of the characteristic birds of this belt are Black-capped Chickadee, Wilson's Thrush, Chestnut-sided Warbler and Rose-breasted Grosbeak. 3rd. Some of the high mountain ranges and most of the northern counties lie in the Canadian Zone and is the home of many birds characteristic of a more northern latitude. Among them may be mentioned Blackburnian Warbler, White-throated Sparrow, Winter Wren and Olive-backed Thrush.

About one hundred and sixty species and subspecies of birds have been known to breed within the boundaries of Pennsylvania, and of this number the collection under consideration embraces one hundred and forty varieties. These were carefully selected from a large collection of series of sets of the various species, and with the exception of the Birds of Prey, sets containing as nearly as possible, the common type specimens were used. In the selection of eggs of the Birds of Prey the largest and handsomest sets were taken. Only one set of each species was shown, as the space allotted to the exhibit would not permit of a large collection showing the variations to which the eggs of many species is subject.

The collection was exhibited in connection with Dr. B. H. Warren's collection of birds and mammals of Pennsylvania, and was located in the eastern gallery of the Anthropological Building. Three cases, each eight feet long, were occupied by the eggs which were labeled and arranged according to the classification adopted by the American Ornithologists' Union.

The *Catalogue of the Exhibits of the State of Pennsylvania devotes several pages to this combination display, and in addition to a list of the species represented, says on page 164 under the head of Miscellaneous State Exhibits.

*Catalogue of the Exhibits of the State of Pennsylvania and of Pennsylvanians at the World's Columbian Exposition Prepared under the Direction of A. B. Farquhar Executive Commissioner Illustrated pp. 218, July, 1893. Clarence M. Busch, State Printer of Pennsylvania.

"In the Anthropological Building, a collection of birds and mammals collected and mounted by Dr. B. H. Warren, State Ornithologist, West Chester, and of birds' eggs collected and arranged by J. Warren Jacobs, Waynesburg, Pa. Probably no similar exhibit on the grounds elicits so much attention and commendation as this. It is located centrally in the eastern gallery of the Anthropological Building. The scientific character and educational value of this collection is greatly enhanced by the attractive and realistic manner in which it is mounted."

The following is a complete list of the collection, arranged according to the new *A. O. U. Check-List of North American Birds, and in addition to the number of eggs contained in the sets gives the dates on which they were taken:

Podilymbus podiceps. PIED-BILLED GREBE.—6 eggs; Date, May 18, 1886.

Botaurus lentiginosus. AMERICAN BITTERN. 4 eggs; May 2, 1893.

Ardetta exilis. LEAST BITTERN.—3 eggs; May 29, 1887.

Ardea herodias. GREAT BLUE HERON.—5 eggs, May 15, 1892.

Ardea egretta. AMERICAN EGRET.—3 eggs; 1890.

Ardea candidissima. SNOWY HERON.—4 eggs; 1885.

Ardea tricolor ruficollis. LOUISIANA HERON.—3 eggs; May 29, 1888.

Ardea cærulea. LITTLE BLUE HERON.—4 eggs; April 18, 1895.

Ardea virescens. GREEN HERON.—5 eggs; May 27, 1891.

Nycticorax nycticorax naevius. BLACK-CROWNED NIGHT HERON.—4 eggs. May 30, 1885.

Nycticorax violaceus. YELLOW-CROWNED NIGHT HERON.—3 eggs; May 17, 1891.

Rallus elegans. KING RAIL.—8 eggs. May 19, 1886.

Rallus virginianus. VIRGINIA RAIL.—10 eggs. June 14, 1888.

Pozana carolina. SORA.—11 eggs; May 29, 1889.

Gallinula galeata. FLORIDA GALLINULE.—12 eggs; May 12, 1886.

Fulica americana. AMERICAN COOT.—10 eggs; June 25, 1889.

Philohela minor. AMERICAN WOODCOCK.—4 eggs; April 10, 1893.

Bartramia longicauda. BARTRAMIAN SANDPIPER.—4 eggs; June 7, 1890.

*Check List of North American Birds prepared by a committee of the American Ornithologists' Union second and revised edition Zoological Nomenclature is a means, not an end, of Zoological Science New York American Ornithologists' Union 1895.

Actitis macularia. SPOTTED SANDPIPER.—4 eggs; May 17, 1888.

Ægialitis vocifera. KILLDEER.—3 eggs; June 1, 1891.

Colinus virginianus. BOB-WHITE.—18 eggs; July 15, 1888.

Bonasa umbellus. RUFFED GROUSE.—11 eggs; May 5, 1888.

Tympanuchus americanus. PRAIRIE HEN.—9 eggs; May 7, 1888.

Ectopistes migratorius. PASSENGER PIGEON.—2 eggs; June 3, 1886.

Zenaidura macroura. MOURNING DOVE.—2 eggs; April 16, 1888.

Cathartes aura. TURKEY VULTURE.—2 eggs; April 22, 1887.

Accipiter velox. SHARP-SHINNED HAWK.—2 eggs; May 21, 1892.

Accipiter cooperii. COOPER'S HAWK.—4 eggs; May 7, 1892.

Buteo borealis. RED-TAILED HAWK.—3 eggs; April 10, 1887.

Buteo lineatus. RED-SHOULDERED HAWK.—3 eggs; April 27, 1887.

Buteo latissimus. BROAD-WINGED HAWK.—2 eggs; 1892.

Haliaeetus leucocephalus. BALD EAGLE.—2 eggs; March, 1891.

Falco sparverius. AMERICAN SPARROW HAWK.—4 eggs; May 1, 1892.

Pandion haliaetus carolinensis. AMERICAN OSPREY.—3 eggs; May 24, 1887.

Strix pratincta. AMERICAN BARN OWL.—4 eggs; April 14, 1889.

Asio wilsonianus. AMERICAN LONG-EARED OWL.—4 eggs; March 28, 1891.

Syrnium nebulosum. BARRED OWL.—2 eggs; March 30, 1892.

Magascops asio. SCREECH OWL.—6 eggs; April 30, 1892.

Bubo virginianus. GREAT HORNED OWL.—2 eggs; February 15, 1891.

Coccyzus americanus. YELLOW-BILLED CUCKOO.—4 eggs; August 31, 1890.

Coccyzus erythrophthalmus. BLACK-BILLED CUCKOO.—2 eggs; July 6, 1892.

Ceryle alcyon. BELTED KINGFISHER.—7 eggs; May 15, 1887.

Dryobates villosus. HAIRY WOODPECKER.—3 eggs; May 16, 1887.

Dryobates pubescens. DOWNY WOODPECKER.—6 eggs; May 5, 1889.

Sphyrapicus varius. YELLOW-BELLIED SAPSUCKER.—4 eggs; May 26, 1886.

Ceophloeus pileatus. PILEATED WOODPECKER.—3 eggs; May 21, 1887.

Melanerpes erythrocephalus. RED-HEADED WOODPECKER.—4 eggs; June 6, 1891.

Melanerpes carolinus. RED-BELLIED WOODPECKER.—6 eggs.

Colaptes auratus. FLICKER.—9 eggs; May 19, 1892.

Antrostomus vociferus. WHIP-POOR-WILL.—2 eggs; May 23, 1889.

Chordeiles virginianus. NIGHTHAWK.—2 eggs; 1891.

Chætura pelagica. CHIMNEY SWIFT.—4 eggs; 1892.

Trochilus colubris. RUBY-THROATED HUMMINGBIRD.—2 eggs and nest; June 5, 1889.

Tyrannus tyrannus. KINGBIRD.—3 eggs; May 15, 1888.

Myiarchus crinitus. CRESTED FLYCATCHER.—4 eggs; June 13, 1888.

Sayornis phoebe. PHOEBE.—5 eggs; May 29, 1889.

Contopus virens. WOOD PEWEE.—3 eggs; June 10, 1891.

Empidonax virescens. GREEN-CRESTED FLYCATCHER.—4 eggs; May 29, 1887.

Empidonax minimus. LEAST FLYCATCHER.—4 eggs; June 4, 1887.

Otocoris alpestris praticola. PRAIRIE HORNED LARK.—4 eggs; 1888.

Cyanocitta christata. BLUE JAY.—5 eggs; April 24, 1886.

Corvus americanus. AMERICAN CROW.—6 eggs; April 15, 1888.

Corvus assifragus. FISH CROW.—5 eggs; April 19.

Dolichonyx oryzivorus. BOBOLINK.—6 eggs; July 4, 1886.

Molothrus ater. COWBIRD.—3 eggs; May 19, 1892.

Agelaius phoeniceus. RED-WINGED BLACKBIRD.—5 eggs; May 15, 1891.

Sturnella magna. MEADOWLARK.—5 eggs; May 15, 1888.

Icterus spurius. ORCHARD ORIOLE.—5 eggs; May 29, 1892.

Icterus galbula. BALTIMORE ORIOLE.—6 eggs; May 20, 1887.

Quiscalus quiscula. PURPLE GRACKLE.—6 eggs; April 29, 1888.

Quiscalus quiscula æneus.—5 eggs; May 16, 1886.

Carpodacus purpureus. PURPLE FINCH.—5 eggs; May 27, 1889.

Spinus tristis. AMERICAN GOLDFINCH.—6 eggs; August 1, 1891.

Pooecetes gramineus. VESPER SPARROW.—4 eggs; May 21, 1892.

Ammodramus sandwichensis savanna. SAVANNA SPARROW.—4 eggs; June 3, 1888.

Ammodramus savannarum passerinus. GRASSHOPPER SPARROW.—3 eggs; June 8, 1887.

Chondestes grammacus. LARK SPARROW.—5 eggs; May 11, 1887.

Zonotrichia albicollis. WHITE-THROATED SPARROW.—4 eggs; June, 1888.

Spizella socialis. CHIPPING SPARROW.—4 eggs; May 30, 1890.

- Spizella pusilla*. FIELD SPARROW.—4 eggs; May 16, 1888.
- Junco hyemalis carolinensis*. CAROLINA JUNCO.—3 eggs; May 21, 1892.
- Melospiza fasciata*. SONG SPARROW.—5 eggs; May 3, 1892.
- Melospiza georgiana*. SWAMP SPARROW.—5 eggs; May 11, 1887.
- Pipilo erythrophthalmus*, TOWHEE.—4 eggs; June 19, 1888.
- Cardinalis cardinalis*. CARDINAL.—4 eggs; May 24, 1889.
- Habia ludoviciana*. ROSE-BREASTED GROSBEAK.—4 eggs; June 3, 1887.
- Guiraca cærulea*. BLUE GROSBEAK.—3 eggs; May 27, 1885.
- Passerina cyanea*. INDIGO BUNTING.—4 eggs; July 11, 1891.
- Spiza americana*. DICKCISSEL.—5 eggs; June 11, 1887.
- Piranga erythromelas*. SCARLET TANAGER.—4 eggs; May 23, 1891.
- Piranga rubra*. SUMMER TANAGER.—3 eggs; May 24, 1887.
- Progne subis*. PURPLE MARTIN.—4 eggs; June 6, 1891.
- Petrochelidon lunifrons*. CLIFF SWALLOW.—4 eggs; July 8, 1892.
- Chelidon erythrogaster*. BARN SWALLOW.—5 eggs; May 30, 1890.
- Tachycineta bicolor*. TREE SWALLOW.—6 eggs; May 22, 1889.
- Clivicola riparia*. BANK SWALLOW.—7 eggs; May 27, 1890.
- Stelgidopteryx serripennis*. ROUGH-WINGED SWALLOW.—5 eggs; May 3, 1886.
- Ampelis cedrorum*. CEDAR WAXWING.—5 eggs; July 19, 1891.
- Lanius ludovicianus*. LOGGERHEAD SHRIKE.—6 eggs; May 17, 1887.
- Lanius ludovicianus excubitorides*. WHITE-RUMPED SHRIKE.—6 eggs; June 3, 1887.
- Vireo olivaceus*. RED-EYED VIREO.—4 eggs; May 28, 1889.
- Vireo gilvus*. WARBLING VIREO.—4 eggs; May 31, 1888.
- Vireo flavifrons*. YELLOW-THROATED VIREO.—3 eggs; June 16, 1888.
- Vireo noveboracensis*. WHITE-EYED VIREO.—4 eggs; May 28, 1889.
- Mniotilta varia*. BLACK AND WHITE WARBLER.—2 eggs.
- Protonotaria citrea*. PROTHONOTARY WARBLER.—6 eggs; May 27, 1887.
- Helminthophila vermivorus*. WORM-EATING WARBLER.—4 eggs; May 24, 1893.
- Helminthophila chrysoptera*. GOLDEN-WINGED WARBLER.—3 eggs; May 27, 1891.
- Compsothlypis americana*. PARULA WARBLER.—5 eggs; June 9.
- Dendroica æstiva*. YELLOW WARBLER.—5 eggs; May 19, 1891.

Dendroica cærulescens. BLACK-THOATED BLUE WARBLER.—4 eggs; June 3, 1889.

Dendroica pensylvanica. CHESTNUT-SIDED WARBLER.—4 eggs; June 17, 1888.

Dendroica discolor. PRAIRIE WARBLER.—5 eggs; June 6.

Seiurus aurocapillus. OVENBIRD.—5 eggs; June, 3, 1888.

Seiurus motacilla. LOUISIANA WATER-THRUSH.—5 eggs; May 7, 1892.

Geothlypis formosa. KENTUCKY WARBLER.—4 eggs; June 10, 1888.

Geothlypis trichas. MARYLAND YELLOW-THROAT.—4 eggs; May 26, 1888.

Icteria virens. YELLOW-BREASTED CHAT.—4 eggs; May 29, 1892.

Sylvania mitrata. HOODED WARBLER.—5 eggs; June 6, 1891.

Setophaga ruticilla. AMERICAN REDSTART.—4 eggs; May 23, 1891.

Minus polyglottos. MOCKINGBIRD.—4 eggs; June 18, 1887.

Galeoscoptes carolinensis. CATBIRD.—4 eggs; May 15, 1887.

Harporhynchus rufus. BROWN THRASHER.—4 eggs; May 19, 1889.

Thryothorus ludovicianus. CAROLINA WREN.—5 eggs; May 7, 1887.

Thryothorus bewichii. BEWICK'S WREN.—7 eggs; April 29, 1892.

Troglodytes aedon. HOUSE WREN.—6 eggs; June 3, 1891.

Cistothorus palustris. LONG-BILLED MARSH WREN.—6 eggs; June 1, 1887.

Sitta carolinensis. WHITE-BREASTED NUTHATCH.—8 eggs; May 7, 1887.

Parus bicolor. TUFTED TITMOUSE.—8 eggs; May 12, 1892.

Parus atricapillus. CHICKADEE.—7 eggs; May 4, 1888.

Parus carolinensis. CAROLINA CHICKADEE.—6 eggs; April 29, 1887.

Polioptila cærulea. BLUE-GRAY GNATCATCHER.—5 eggs; May 19, 1889.

Turdus mustelinus. WOOD THRUSH.—5 eggs; May 31, 1891.

Turdus fuscescens. WILSON'S THRUSH.—4 eggs; May 30, 1887.

Turdus ustulatus swainsonii. OLIVE-BACKED THRUSH.—4 eggs; June 25, 1892.

Turdus aonalaschkæ pallasii. HERMIT THRUSH.—4 eggs; July 24, 1888.

Merula migratoria. AMERICAN ROBIN.—5 eggs; May 4, 1890.

Sialia silisa. BLUEBIRD.—6 eggs; April 28, 1888.

INTRODUCED SPECIES.

Alauda arvensis. SKYLARK.—4 eggs; collected in Germany, April 24, 1891.

NOTE.—Geog. Dist., Europe and Asia. Accidental in Greenland and Burmuda.—A. O. U. Check-List.

Several pairs were liberated near Wilmington, Del., in 1852, which were seen at irregular intervals for two years in the counties of Chester and Delaware, Pa.—Dr. Warren's Birds of Pa.*

Passer domesticus. ENGLISH SPARROW.—6 eggs; July 4, 1891.

*Report on the Birds of Pennsylvania with special reference to the Food Habits, based on over Four Thousand Stomach Examinations, by B. H. Warren, M. D. | Ornithologist, Pennsylvania State Board of Agriculture | Second Edition, revised and augmented | Illustrated by one hundred plates | Published by authority of the Commonwealth | Harrisburg | E. K. Meyers, State Printer | 1890.

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